



*Photo by Howard Dine, East Hartford*

• Tercentenary Invitation Issue •

BOATS FOR HIRE is the apt title of this scene taken at the picturesque seaport of Noank, in the historic town of Groton, Connecticut, settled in 1650. Here, and in hundreds of other spots in the state, modern recreation blends with the historic past (shipbuilding first state industry) in a measure inviting to the stranger who visits Connecticut this Tercentenary year or in the years to come.

CONNECTICUT  
INDUSTRY JULY  
1935

# Pioneers in Industrial Fuels

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New River Navy Standard Coal  
Pennsylvania Coal      Industrial Fuel Oil

DOCKS: New Haven, Bridgeport DISTRIBUTION: R.R., Trolley, Truck, Barge

T. A. D. Jones & Co.  
INC.

# CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY

July . . . . 1935

VOLUME 13 NUMBER 7

L. M. BINGHAM, Editor

## MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT, INC.

Published monthly by the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, Inc., with executive offices at 50 Lewis Street, Hartford, Connecticut. Entered as second-class matter January 29, 1929, at the post office at Hartford, Connecticut, under the Act of March 3, 1879. As the official magazine of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, Inc., it carries authoritative articles and notices concerning the Association activities. In all other respects the Association is not responsible for the contents and for the opinion of its writers. Subscription Rates: \$4.00 for 3 years; one year, \$1.50; 20¢ a copy. Subscribers should notify publisher promptly of changes in address. Advertising rates on application.

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Together these questions, answered in the affirmative, contain the whole truth. But in the light of the recent Court decision it is difficult to escape the conclusion that the affirmative of the last question furnishes the outstanding motives behind the push for the bill.

If this be true, as the NRA labor relations record indicates, then industry is in greater peril today under this new apparent circumvention of the Constitution than it was before the Supreme Court declared the former NIRA invalid. Here is a bill which sets up prohibitions against a group of so-called labor practices, yet does not in a single instance impose any obligations on employes or labor organizations. It gives full employment rights to any striker regardless of his acts other than criminal and allows a bare majority of the employes of a plant to dictate conditions for the remainder. It penalizes the employer for dealing with the minority and virtually creates for him a new duty—that of arriving, paradoxically, at a "compulsory voluntary agreement."

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# FEDERAL AND STATE LEGISLATION

## Federal

The past month in federal legislative history has been the most momentous in this generation, and all because "nine old men" (as certain anti-constitutionalists have sarcastically dubbed them) on the Supreme Court bench upheld the present Constitution of the United States by rendering, on May 27, an unanimous decision in the Schecter Poultry Case. Although not sufficiently clear to be applied as an accurate yardstick to all future legislative proposals, it was clear in two points:

1. That NRA represented an unconstitutional delegation of power by Congress to the President.
2. That NRA was unconstitutionally applied to intrastate business.

Stunned and confused by the decision which swept away the basic legal ground upon which the New Deal stood, the President remained silent for four days awaiting the nation's reaction, while at the same time having his attorneys explore all possibilities of launching a smaller NRA "which would not be caught on the Constitutional rocks." Then the President called in the newsmen and gave his own interpretation of the commerce clause of the Constitution, seeking to convince the reporters that the Supreme Court had suddenly taken a new view of what constitutes intrastate commerce. His remarks indicated that the government had no power to regulate the manufacture of pure liquor or to protect the states which might be passing laws setting up their own standards. In this statement, he overlooked the 21st amendment to the Constitution which took the place of the 18th, and vested in Congress authority to pass laws protecting any state to which shipment of liquor is made in violation of state laws. In short, by devious methods, Mr. Roosevelt attempted to persuade representatives of the press that the Supreme Court was not consistent with its former views when it handed down its unanimous decision in the Schecter Poultry Case.

The net result of the decision has brought to full view the purpose and some of the plans of the New Deal which were hitherto surmised but had been camouflaged on many occasions by numerous Presidential peace offerings to business. On the whole, the reaction of business has been decidedly favorable to the Supreme Court decision. It has voiced its desire, however, to maintain voluntarily some of the features of the Codes including the outlawing of child labor, price maintenance and in many instances the maintenance of code hours and wages. That the President is now determined to make amendment of the Constitution the chief issue of his 1936 campaign, now seems clear in the light of his drastic legislative recommendations since the Supreme Court decision, the majority of which are obviously unconstitutional.

**NIRA.** The bob-tailed remnant of the old recovery unit swept through the House and was signed by President Roosevelt on June 14th. Mr. Roosevelt recommended the legislation to provide chiefly: 1. For gathering statistics to compare "actual results" under the old codes and the "effect" of their abandonment; 2. for granting of government contracts only to those concerns which observe code requirements regarding hours, wages and child labor. The skeleton NRA also provides power to approve agreements similar to the old PRA. Withal, it is a trial set-up

in which the President has arranged the conditions including the appointment of judges, investigators and fact finders. With this propaganda machine, which can and will make the most of strikes, lockouts, chiseling and human misery no matter how small in the aggregate, the power to hamstring business with further retarding legislative measures, business will have a most difficult time during the next ten months proving that it can revive faster outside the old code restrictions than within. If business cannot deal out more jobs at NRA wage and hour scales or better, within this period, the President will have an excellent case developed on the eve of the 1936 election for supplementing private initiative with a Constitutional amendment giving the federal government control over hours, wages and trade practices.

**Wagner Labor Dispute Bill.** Last month this bill was only a threat and not on the "must" list but the Supreme Court decision changed all that. It has been passed since by both Houses and is now being amended. Final enactment seems certain by mid-July. Although obviously unconstitutional and pregnant with power to promote more labor unrest than Section 7A of the old NRA, it is being pushed through Congress to appease labor and as a part of the President's obvious program to swing the sentiment of the country toward a Constitutional amendment.

**Social Security.** This measure which passed the House in May, and the Senate in June, includes Old Age Pensions, Unemployment Insurance and certain benefits to mothers and children. It also provides for setting up certain sums in the treasury to start the Old Age Pension Plan for aid to states in providing for care of crippled children. To accumulate the necessary funds each employer is to be taxed, starting January 1, 1936, upwards in succeeding years from one percent, and beginning in 1937 an excise tax will also be added. Employees are also saddled with an income tax. Complete analysis of the bill will be in members' hands in bulletin form before these lines are in print. Judging from court's adverse decision on the rail pension act, this bill is of doubtful constitutionality.

**Utility Bill.** Passed by both Houses and now in conference, this bill is likely to reach the Supreme Court for a test of constitutionality if finally passed as now seems certain. It empowers the Securities Commission to dissolve or reorganize by 1942 all public utility holding companies found to be contrary to public policy. The Lonergan amendment to deny the security commission power to initiate dissolution proceedings against holding companies until outside complaint had been made, was lost by one vote. It may be revived in the House.

**Taxes.** The so-called "nuisance taxes" have been extended by the House for another two years beyond June 30, which, in all probability, will be passed by the Senate. The President has also proposed a new "soak the rich" tax program which would accomplish the following: superimpose inheritance taxes upon present state levy to prevent great concentration of wealth control by a few individuals; increase taxes levied upon very great personal net income by extending the graduation of surtaxes which

(Continued on page 24)

# ADVENTURES IN CONNECTICUT\*

By WILLARD B. ROGERS

Advertising Director of the Bond Hotels and  
Connecticut Member, All-New England Recreational Development Committee

**C**ONNECTICUT Invites You," wrote Governor Wilbur L. Cross when asked to officially invite folks far and near to join us in observing our 300th anniversary, and who among us would assume to improve upon this all-inclusive invitation by our scholarly chief executive? And while Governor Cross advisedly made his invitation broad, knowing as he does, that Connecticut leads industrially, financially, insurance-wise, educationally, religiously, recreationally and is important agriculturally, this article expands it by listing for readers more of the details about our state recreationally and historically.

Connecticut's superb network of macadamized highways and improved dirt roads, equalled perhaps by few other states, unfolds vistas of landscape charm that admittedly are refreshingly different than countryside scenes elsewhere. Embraced within the state's 4,965 square miles—only Rhode Island and Delaware are smaller—is a panorama of

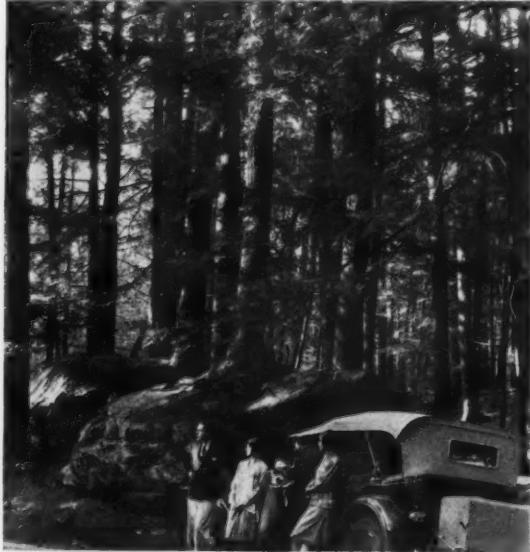
scenery more diversified and more enchanting than in other states having a larger area.

Invigorating salt air, sweeping in from the shimmering expanse of Long Island Sound, which so greatly appeals to visitors from inland states and communities, may be enjoyed from Greenwich to Mystic along the picturesque shore route. Shaded trails through the stately forests in the verdant Litchfield Hills, and the pastoral beauty of rural lanes in Tolland County, capture the poetic imagination of observant travelers. Winding like silver ribbons across the state, through cultivated farm lands and between rugged hills, are three large rivers—the Connecticut, Housatonic and Thames. Paved highways border both sides. And, in the more remote sections, are state leased trout streams, teeming with speckled fighters, and all in close proximity to excellent roads.

Where to go on motor trips? Drive in any direction with a guide book\*\* and you will find places of historic interest; hallowed old spots, fragrant with the romance of Colonial times; weather-beaten homesteads, redolent in their moss covered quaintness of Connecticut's early days; shrines where Israel Putnam and Nathan Hale tilled the soil or taught school before answering the summons of their country.

Tercenary year quite naturally flavors motor trips with the piquant sauce of desire for historic research. Con-

\*\* Write Tercenary Commission or Connecticut Chamber of Commerce, Hartford, for further information on vacational opportunities offered in Connecticut.



**DAYS** in Connecticut are continuous panoramas of beauty of which the above photo of the Cathedral Pines in Cornwall is but one of a thousand parts of the whole.

**NIGHT** campfires like the one on the right ease off the excitement of the day leading to restful slumber.

\* Many of these adventures and others not mentioned are illustrated by pictures loaned through the courtesy of the Southern New England Telephone Company. Also see page 10.





**At Cornwall the traveler can leave the modern highway and drive through the Old Covered Bridge over the peaceful Housatonic River.**

necticut's history, richly garnished by episodes in the days of the Puritans and of the Revolution, ranks with the histories of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey and New York, whose soils are fertilized with the blood of settlers in the Indian Wars and soldiers in the War of Independence. Connecticut was settled in 1635 by Puritan congregations who trekked through the wilderness from eastern Massachusetts to found Wethersfield, Hartford and Windsor. Another colony three years later was established at New Haven. Colonization first flourished along the shore and on rivers, which provided ready transportation and natural pasture land. Always made up of self-governing towns, the state has been sub-divided into 169 towns existing at present. In the olden days, a settlement usually grew up around the original church building. The elm shaded village, with its white spired churches, gleaming white and green shuttered cottages and central Green, are common everywhere in the state.

Cruising leisurely through villages nestling contentedly in the hills or curled up sleepily beside some placid stream, the motorist will be impressed by the solid construction and dignity of line that characterize Connecticut's dwellings. Though the cities have swept away many of their early landmarks, thousands of charming old houses still remain.

Windsor, Wethersfield, Guilford and Norwich have retained some of these dwellings. Within the original limits of Wethersfield are over a hundred houses built before the end of the 18th Century. The first settlers from England brought a tradition of good building, with oak as the principal timber, heavy framing, low ceilings and massive chimneys usually of stone.

Another English feature was the overhanging second story in the front of the house, which was found in the Connecticut towns during the 17th Century. Farmington, west of Hartford, has some particularly good examples of this type. Exterior walls were covered with clapboards or shingles, while the roof pitch was very steep, perhaps from the influence of the English thatched roof.

In the last half of the 18th Century, house details, like the many beautiful churches, show growing familiarity with the models of the Palladian school. Many elaborate mansions, some of them still standing, were built in the

commercial period of prosperity between the Revolution and the embargo of 1807.

While there were no major battles in Connecticut during the Revolution, several minor engagements took place. The chief actions on Connecticut soil were Tryon's raid from Westport to Danbury, the burning of Norwalk and Fairfield, the looting of New Haven and the partial destruction of New London following the massacre at Fort Griswold.

The map of Connecticut may be divided vertically into three main areas: the western highlands, which begin a few miles west of the College Highway, the central lowlands, and the eastern highlands lying east of the Connecticut above Middletown.

Majestic mountain ranges were formed at an early era, and later eroded. Repeated upheaval, folding and pressure changed the original material into the types of metamorphic rock which may be found in the hill country to the west and east. There are frequent veins of pegmatite, containing quartz, feldspar, mica and other rare minerals. Inundation by the sea caused the deposits of limestone that have survived in the upper Housatonic valley.

The Central Lowland is of especial interest. It represents a depression which became filled with a deep layer of sandstone, formed of sedimentary materials washed down from the adjacent hills. Dinosaur tracks found at Middlefield in eastern Connecticut and elsewhere were made when the sandstone still was river mud.

Visitors will see in the fields of waving corn and tobacco that the state is well adapted to diversified farming. Onions are cultivated extensively and dairying is one of the state's principal agricultural pursuits. Large poultry farms may be seen in Tolland County, particularly around Willington, and great fruit farms are scattered over the state. In Fairfield county are many imposing estates which are really farms, but used more for residential purposes than commercial.

Connecticut's scenery is noteworthy for its rugged character, with its indented shore line and deep river valleys. The wilderness may be reached in a few miles from every manufacturing town or city.

The open agricultural plateaus give wide views of the surrounding countryside. Probably the finest scenery in the state is to be found in the northwest corner, where



**At New London can still be seen the Old Town Grist Mill which was constructed by Governor John Winthrop in 1650.**



LAKE Candlewood, an 18 mile long artificial body of water, the largest in the state, near New Milford on Route 7.



YALE University golf course, New Haven, one of dozens to be found at convenient points throughout the state within a 20 minute drive from any location.



THE road around Lake Waramaug, near New Preston, Route 25, one of scores of beautiful drives that make motoring a constant source of enjoyment in Connecticut.

Bear Mountain rises to 2,355 feet, but many other elevations offer splendid vistas.

There are brooks everywhere, and the glacial action left many lakes and waterfalls. While Connecticut woodlands are beautiful at every season of the year, the nature lover should make four annual pilgrimages. In late April, the budding hardwoods show soft shades of red and green to be found at no other time. In mid-May the woods are splashed with the white of dogwood and wild cherry, and the apple and peach orchards are in their blossoming glory.

rocky ledges, wildflowers and ferns along the roadsides.

Motorists will be interested to know that the state parks are open for camping,\* and public picnic spots have been located at the side of many of the highways. All of the state forests, well served by roads and trails, may be used for camping, hunting and fishing. The recent improvement of country roads, through the state dirt road program, has brought every part of the state within easy reach.

Tramping trails have been laid out, with the co-operation of the local landowners. In fact, Connecticut has the



ROCKY shore line just beyond the sandy beach at Momauguin, on Long Island Sound near New Haven.

**HAMMONASSET** Beach, a state park reservation on Route 1 between Clinton and Madison. Here are camp grounds, bathhouses, cafeteria and one of the best bathing beaches on the Sound.



Early June is the time of the mountain laurel, appropriately chosen as the state flower. To see these flowers at their best one should travel the back roads of Killingworth, North Stonington, Bolton or the northwestern towns from Barkhamsted and Hartland to Norfolk.

In late October come the autumn colors—scarlet maples, the crimson of the sumac and woodbine and certain of the oaks, the Turkish carpet of the hardwood hills.

Hickory, maple and birch dot the landscape, and pine covers the northern part of the state. Red cedar may be found on sandy slopes, hemlock in brook ravines and

largest trail mileage of any New England state except New Hampshire. These tramping routes, marked with light blue paint, are connected and lead to trails in adjoining states.

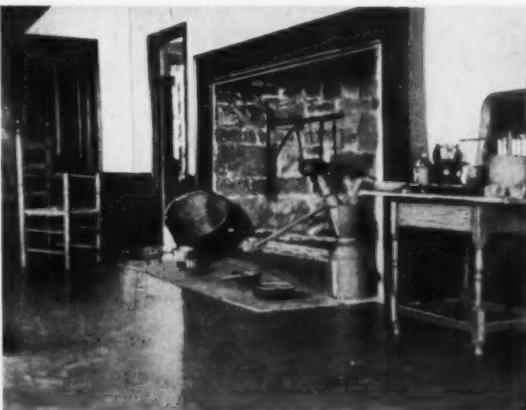
Connecticut's shore-towns were among the earliest to be settled and engaged extensively in shipping, fishing and whaling. The coastline is broken by rivers and rocky inlets, which supply good harbors for yachts, yet provides a satisfying view of the Sound. Bathing beaches are numerous.

\* A guide to these campgrounds and other recreation points is "Little Journeys Through Connecticut," a booklet now on sale at bookstores, stationery shops and mail order from Finlay Brothers, Hartford, Conn.



**CONNECTICUT HALL** at Yale University, New Haven, where Connecticut's hero-martyr, Nathan Hale, attended college. Near by stands Bela Pratt's statue of Hale.

**GAYLORDSVILLE** bridge at New Milford, and beyond, its predecessor, one of the several quaint old covered bridges still standing in the state.



**Glebe House**, Woodbury, where Samuel Seabury, first American Bishop of the Episcopal Church, was elected in 1783, is notable for its interior architecture.

Three of the best are state owned—Sherwood Island, Hammonasset and Rocky Neck. New Haven is the center of the oyster raising industry on the Sound, and nearby Savin Rock is a resort well known for its multiple attractions.

Crossing the New York boundary into Connecticut the motorist enters Greenwich, which is popularly known as the "Gateway to New England." Purchased from the Indians in 1640, Greenwich was under Dutch jurisdiction until 1650. This community has a fine yacht harbor and many shore and country estates, owned by wealthy families.

Among the old Greenwich homesteads still in good condition are the quaint Thomas Lyon homestead, the I. R. Mead Homestead hall, built in 1790, and the Oliver Mead house of about the same date. Belle Haven, on the western side of the harbor, one of the fine residential sections, once was a public horse pasture. Known as Horse Neck, during the Revolution, a salt works there supplied the Revolutionary Army. It was raided by the British in 1779.



Tourists would do well, while in Greenwich, to go north on Lake Avenue, passing Greenwich Hospital on a fine hilltop setting, and follow a road that winds through woods and valleys and connects with many roads that lead to palatial estates, snuggling among rocks, big trees and brooks. In the sylvan glades and on the wooded hills are several well known private schools, pioneers in progressive education.

Continuing up the Boston Post Road after leaving Greenwich, skirting Long Island Sound in many places, one passes innumerable historic and scenic spots before reaching Stamford, largest Connecticut city after leaving New York state. Few early landmarks have survived in Stamford, but one of the oldest, the Barnum House, a short distance north of the Center on Bedford street, is still standing. Washington recorded in his diary that he greatly admired Rippowam Falls off West Main street. Stamford's best known residential section is called Shippian Point, named from an old Indian village, and jutting out into the Sound. Three preparatory schools are situated in Stamford which, incidentally, is the home of United States Attorney General Homer S. Cummings and the

Hon. Daniel F. B. Hickey, Admiral of the New York Yacht Club. Yale & Towne, manufacturers of hardware and originators of the Yale lock, occupies 25 acres near the railroad station and is Stamford's largest industry.

Proceeding along the Boston Post Road toward Norwalk, the driver constantly passes over bridges spanning inlets and coves that are part of Long Island Sound. Sailing ships, launches and all manner of small craft are anchored in these waters. Darien, site of the Noroton Soldiers' Home, given to the state in 1864 by Benjamin Fitch, is on the route, while in the village proper is the old Meeting House where, in 1781, Rev. Moses Mather and men in his congregation were surprised during services by a company of British soldiers made up largely of Tory refugees.

Off shore from Rowayton, the next village on the way to South Norwalk, is Contentment Island, upon which stands the Williamson House, built about 1700 by a sailor who quit the sea and married an Indian maiden. Tories' Hole, a cave with glowing Revolutionary traditions, lies between Delafield Island and Tory Hill roads, but to find it requires sharp search as the entrance was blocked by blasting a few years ago.

At South Norwalk, the motorist has a choice of following the shore route along the Post Road to Bridgeport, New Haven, Saybrook, New London and Mystic, or of branching off and taking United States Route No. 7, which snakes through the gorgeous foothills of the Berkshires, in the western part of the state, continues through the Green Mountains of Vermont and ends at Montreal.

For the person who prefers the green beauty of the hills and countryside to the fascination of the restless Sound, Route No. 7 by all means is the highway to take. Here Connecticut may be observed in nature's loveliest attire.

Just north of Norwalk is the incorporated town of Wilton, settled in 1705 and named after Wiltshire in England. Tryon's force passed through there in the retreat from Danbury. It is the home of scores of fine estates. Outside the town, at the junction of Route 33, is the David Lambert House, an early tavern dating from 1725 which is described in Wallace Nutting's "Connecticut Beautiful." Two miles north of the railroad station is the Capt. Azur Belden House (Split Rock Inn), built in 1740 by an officer at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

On Lovers' Lane, in Wilton, is the Olmstead Homestead, and on the stream the ruins of an old mill set up in 1748. The waterfall in the ravine here is worth a visit, especially after a heavy rain. The Deacon Gregory House, at the corner of Belden Hill road, was standing during the British raid and is the scene of the poem "Grandmother Gregory." Just before entering the town limits of Ridgefield one may see the Scott Homestead which has a cannon ball, fired by the British, embedded in its walls.

An advised side trip is to Weston, in a rough but attractive hill country and watered by the Saugatuck River. In Weston once flourished the famous Weston Military Academy and on Route 57 is Music Hill, a natural amphitheater used by Nikolai Sokoloff, conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, for concerts three times a week during the summer season. Devil's Den, reached from the crossroad between Routes 57 and 58 in Weston, takes its name from the imprint of a foot, too large for a human being, on one of the rocks.

Beyond this is the beautiful pass of Devil's Gorge, where the Aspetuck river rushes down between high cliffs, with

many waterfalls. At Valley Forge, nearby, Tryon in his march on Danbury gave orders to make prisoners of boys who would soon grow into rebels. At his approach, the women of the region gathered all boys 13 and under and took them to a secluded spot at Valley Forge where they were kept until all danger had passed.

Redding has an enviable historical background and, between there and Bethel, is the Putnam Memorial Camp Ground where General Israel Putnam encamped with his troops during the hard winter of 1778-9. The property is now a state reservation of 203 acres. The Colonial Museum here is filled with Revolutionary relics.

Ridgefield's history is infused with thrilling incidents that took place during the Revolution. The town is favored by wealthy New Yorkers for summer homes, and contains many private estates with charming gardens and splendid views. It is on the threshold of New York and Connecticut and not far from Danbury, famous as the "Hat City" of the country.

British troops passed through the center of Ridgefield, harassed by the Continental militia, and Washington stopped in the Samuel Keeler tavern in 1780. Rochambeau also had headquarters in the tavern, near where his



RESTFUL spots like this are found by the thousands on the shores of Connecticut's numerous lakes.

French troops were encamped. To the south is the Isaac Keeler grist mill, burned by the British, and on Route 33, west toward North Salem, N. Y., General David Wooster with 200 men attacked the British and captured 40 prisoners.

Twelve miles along this road is the Port of Missing Men Tea House, through beautiful country especially during the laurel season. Beyond this tea house Gen. Wooster fell mortally wounded and the horse of Gen. Benedict Arnold, who succeeded Wooster, was struck by nine bullets.

Danbury, largest city in Western Connecticut, is just above Ridgefield on Route 7, and here the most extensive hat manufacturing in the nation is carried on. Here also is the old Danbury Fair Ground, which combines the features of a modern agricultural exposition with the merry scenes of an old country fair. Danbury was burned by the British and many Revolutionary heroes are buried in its ancient cemeteries.

At Danbury the tourist may continue on through Brookfield, passing Lake Candlewood, an artificially created body of water which is the largest in the state; Cornwall, Kent,

seat of an Episcopal school for boys, Canaan, New Milford and Bridgewater. Landscape beauty reaches its most glorious zenith all the way from Danbury to the Massachusetts line.

Or, if one so desires, he may branch off and head for Newtown, Sandy Hook, Watertown, Waterbury, Bristol, New Britain or Farmington and Hartford. This route encompasses unsurpassed scenery and many of the quaint villages were early Connecticut settlements.

Before continuing on to Hartford, however, it would be advantageous to turn northwest and visit Litchfield, perhaps one of the most typically "Connecticut" towns in the entire state. Litchfield is in the heart of a high hill country, broken by stream valleys, and by the end of the 18th Century accumulation of wealth had made it one of the main seats of culture in the state.

A long, central Green splices the heart of the town, and off the Green are houses in which were born men and women famous in history. Here is the home of Rev. Lyman Beecher, father of Harriet Beecher Stowe and the Rev. Ward Beecher; the William Deming House, the Lynde Lorde House, Sheldon's Tavern where Washington slept, and the site of Miss Pierce's Academy, first female seminary in America. The Tallmadge House, built by Thomas Sheldon in 1775 and later owned by Col. Benjamin Tallmadge, is an historic site. Tallmadge was a classmate of Nathan Hale and was the first to discover the identity of Major André, the British spy, of whom he had charge until execution. Litchfield is a town the visitor should make a particular point not to miss while sightseeing in Connecticut.

Waterbury, not far from Waterbury, has many historic prizes, notably the Old Glebe House, maintained as a memorial to the beginning of an independent Episcopal Church in America. Samuel Seabury was elected Bishop of Episcopal Church in America at a secret meeting held in the Glebe House.

Bridgeport, Waterbury, Derby, Ansonia, Shelton and New Haven all are thriving industrial centers, but one should linger in New Haven, which is about 30 miles southeast of Waterbury, to see Yale University and its magnificently endowed buildings. New Haven also has East Rock and West Rock, ominous red cliffs, and Judges' Cave, a jumble of rocks spit from glacial erratic, where the regicides Whalley and Goffe were concealed in 1661. The Elm City, thus called because of the preponderance of this type of tree, is one of the most interesting cities in the state to see. Its history is prolific with important incidents.

Two roads lead from New Haven to Hartford, the Capitol City; one through Middletown, seat of Wesleyan University, and the other through Meriden. While Waterbury, Derby and Ansonia are known as the "Brass cities," Meriden's silver manufacturing establishments have given it the name of the "Silver City." A short side trip leads to New Britain, the "Hardware City" where tools of every description are made.

Hartford is the seat of the state government, an important manufacturing center and heart of the insurance world. Here are Trinity (Episcopal) College and the Hartford Seminary Foundation. The city is noted for its attractive avenues, Bushnell Park overlooked by the State Capitol's dome, and the beauty of its public buildings. Hartford is also the terminus for navigation on the Connecticut river down to Saybrook and the open sea. It was discovered in 1614 but not permanently settled until 1635.

For a few years after the Revolution it became the literary pulse of the nation, through the presence of a group of men known as the "Hartford Wits." This group included John Trumbull, cousin of the artist; Dr. Lemuel Hopkins, Joel Barlow, David Humphreys, Theodore Dwight and Richard Alsop. During the 19th Century, Hartford was the home of Mrs. Sigourney, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Henry Barnard, Mark Twain, Charles Dudley Warner and Horace Bushnell.

The recently restored old State House, in the center of the business district, was erected in 1796 from designs by Charles Bullfinch of Boston, one of the finest examples of his work. A stone's throw away is the Travelers Tower, 527 feet high, which should be ascended at sunset to command a sweeping view of the Connecticut Valley bathed in the riotous colors of the setting sun. Nearby also are the Morgan Memorial, given in 1906 by J. Pierpont Morgan, noted banker and a native of Hartford; the Public Library, a Gothic revival building; the Center Church, the fourth meeting house in the state; the Wadsworth Atheneum, the Avery Memorial and the Bushnell Memorial. Art, literature, music and all things cultural may be found in these buildings.

The State Library and Supreme Court Building, opposite the State Capitol, was designed by Donn Barber and contains 260,000 volumes, 800,000 pamphlets and 1,600,000 manuscripts. It is rich in books and documents on Connecticut history and has been made a repository for many early church and town records. To the east is a statue of Lafayette.

The most extensive rose gardens in the United States are located at Elizabeth Park, and in June this bower of beauty is at its loveliest. Great natural beauty abounds at Keney Park, north of the city. Dr. Urban A. Schleuter, surgeon of the Milwaukee police department, said in June, that Hartford was the finest, cleanest and most progressive city he had encountered on a 3,000 mile motor trip through the Middle West, Canada and New England. Dr. Schleuter was particularly impressed by the rose gardens and the city's system of parks.

North of Hartford is Windsor, another early settlement, and further on, across the river, is Enfield, one of the typical Connecticut small towns. Springfield is 30 miles from Hartford up the river.

East of Hartford, over the Bulkeley bridge, a hard highway heads toward Manchester, headquarters for the manufacture of the famous Cheney Brothers' silks; Coventry, birthplace of Nathan Hale; Willimantic, Danielson, Chaplin, Killingly, Pomfret and Putnam. Pomfret is the seat of Pomfret Academy and set in a charming countryside, while near Putnam, named after the Revolutionary hero, is the Wolf's Den where "Old Put" killed the wolf that had been killing the farmers' sheep and calves. Putnam conducted his farm near Putnam.

South of Putnam and Danielson, a road leads along the Thames to Norwich and New London, Fort Griswold, Old Lyme and other smaller villages.

Throughout the state are spacious, modern hotels, taverns, shore dinner restaurants and overnight camps and cabins. Genuine hospitality on the part of inhabitants never fails to warm the hearts of those who enter our gates. Adventures in history, art, industry, literature and all recreations, or "doctor's orders"—rest and quiet—all await the visitor to Connecticut. The welcome sign is over our gates this Tercentenary year and will remain there in the years to come.

# HISTORY PRESERVED IN CONNECTICUT



The Old State House, Hartford, designed by Charles Bulfinch and built in 1796, is a masterpiece of Colonial architecture



Webb House, Wethersfield, where visitors may inspect the room where the famous Washington-Rochambeau conference planned the campaigns resulting in the Siege of Yorktown



The Whitfield House at Guilford, now a state museum, is the oldest masonry residence in New England, built in 1639



“Connecticut’s Cradle of Liberty”—Jonathan Trumbull’s War Office, Lebanon, where many strategies of the American Revolution were planned.



The visitor can explore the ruins of Newgate Prison, East Granby, built over the ancient Simsbury copper mines, where Revolutionary war prisoners toiled



“Connecticut’s Valley Forge”—At Putnam Memorial Park, Redding, is the ground, perfectly preserved, where General Putnam’s forces spent the winter of 1779-1780

# CONNECTICUT'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT

By HENRY TRUMBULL

Chairman, Committee on Industrial Participation Connecticut Tercentenary and  
Treasurer, Trumbull Electric Mfg. Co., Plainville, Connecticut

INDUSTRY'S participation in the State's Tercentenary Celebration will reach its climax in a state-wide Industrial Exhibit to be held at Hartford in the latter part of this summer. This is more than fitting and proper; it is essential, since the story of Connecticut cannot be adequately told without emphasizing the industrial character of a history which has preoccupied many of its famous people, and of a present activity upon which the majority of our population depends for subsistence.

Connecticut today is a land of proud memories, of rich traditions, of beautiful natural endowments, but—above all, of rare and significant industrial importance. This fact and its bearing upon the State's Tercentenary has been sensed by Industry. A state-wide movement is now in progress leading to a uniform action among all industrial plants in setting up attractive markers to apprise the out-of-state visitors of the name, date of establishment, and industrial products of the many factories which they will see. Factories whose work is such as to permit, from a practical standpoint, will open their doors to visitors at stated times, when guides will be ready to show something of the behind-the-scenes of the miracle of modern industry. Many plants are writing their history in convenient folders which will be published in editions large enough to be freely available to all interested people. The aggregation of these histories will, in itself alone, constitute a permanent memorial of this anniversary which will be of increasing value as time goes on.

## Local Industry Exhibits

The importance of the "industrial adjective" has been sensed also by the many communities which are organizing local celebrations during this summer season. Industrial exhibits in many of these communities are being arranged. Ansonia has led off already by its Fourth Annual Valley's Parade of Progress, held late in April. Bristol now has one in full sway. Waterbury is preparing one which will be of especial interest in that it is patterned along the plan contemplated for the State Exhibit. That is to say, it is to show the productivity of the city as a whole, in well-classified and comprehensive exhibits by product classes to which all the half-a-hundred concerns are contributing in a cooperative and coordinated way. New Britain, Meriden, Middletown, Torrington, Winsted, Willimantic, Deep River, Thompsonville, all have their industrial exhibits planned and in rapid development. The textile products of the state are to be shown in three major groupings, of cotton, of wool, and of silk and rayon, which will be a notable demonstration of one of the very oldest lines of industrial activity in Connecticut's history. It is expected that an entire factory building in Danielson will be given over to the cotton exhibit, where will be shown the entire process of fabrication from the cotton plant to the finished garment. Other cities have their industrial committees at



Henry Trumbull

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*EDITOR'S NOTE. In this article, Mr. Trumbull tells of the local industrial exhibits attempted, in progress, and planned. He outlines the purpose and scope of the State Exhibit and dramatizes industrial progress since 1800. Not only are his well-phrased facts interesting and informative; they are a definite challenge to the best cooperative efforts of every industrial executive in Connecticut when approached by the Committee's representatives.*

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work planning industrial exhibits for their respective dates. Bridgeport, New Haven, New London, Berlin, Southington, Windsor, Danbury, Stamford, all have an extraordinary wealth of material of great significance. As the natural culmination of all of these local exhibits will be, late in the summer, the State Exhibit at Hartford.

## State Exhibit—Historical and Educational

The essential character of the State Exhibit will be historical and educational. We can, perhaps, hardly speak of an Industrial Tercentenary, although the essential life was industrial from the earliest communities onward. Down to about 1800, however, this activity was essentially of handcraft, both in the products and in the tools used in making them. It is well known that the so-called Industrial Revolution, which first developed in the textile trades in England, occupied the 30 years from 1790 to 1820. By 1800 or shortly after, the repercussions were felt in the textile industries of America, and "factory towns" were springing up. Notable among these were the model communities developed in Connecticut both at Humphreysville and in the neighborhood of Putnam in Windham County.

### Interchangeable Parts Manufacture— Connecticut's Greatest Industrial Contribution

Independently apparently, there was developing in Connecticut through the fertile ingenuity of only one or two men an experiment in industrial procedure which was to have what may be called a meteorological effect on the subsequent industrial history of the entire world. Applied first in the making of guns and shortly after in the manufacture of clocks, this new plan contemplated the development of a series of gauges, jigs and fixtures by which similar hand operations could result in the production of any number of absolutely uniform products. Such uniformity made possible an interchangeability of parts in complicated total assemblies like clocks or guns; thus the resulting product was no longer to be considered as a single, hand-work creation, since it was susceptible of indefinite duplication or replacement by the simple process of substitution of parts or of aggregation of new total assemblies. This resulted in a vastly greater dependability of the finished product, and at the same time made possible a greatly multiplied output at a very notably decreased unit cost. It took years of painful and discouraging endeavor to turn this theoretical plan into a practical actuality. Its story is a romance of imagination, courage, sacrifice, determined persistence, and ultimate success. When it was finished, however, the practical demonstration experienced a world-wide contagion, and Connecticut tools and workmen were called into other states and later into other countries to set up plants upon this basis. Further results followed. An entire industry of tool and machine making now arose as a "durable goods industry," and a wholly new demand arose for industrial power greater in amount and more dependable in uniformity than the ordinary natural water courses could provide. Every industry became a school and a laboratory in which the new apprentices and the older workers alike found before them an infinite and unexplored territory of improvement

and invention. A rapidly growing population, an expanding area of settlement, and a continually lowering cost all provided a stimulus for growth and expansion, both extensive and intensive, which placed the factory system as a fundamental institution in American economic life. So the history ran in Connecticut up to about 1860.

### Tempo of Progress Since Civil War

After the Civil War there came a new era. It fundamentally affected all American life, and industry received its share of the radical effect. Kerosene oil and gas became widely used for illumination: industry found new products. Transportation and communication, revolutionized by the railroad, the telegraph, and later the telephone, created huge new markets of factory output. The electrical age arose, with radical effects upon power, light and transit and equally fundamental effects upon industrial methods and products. Electrical heating became an important industrial agency. The electric motor and dynamo gave occasion for central power plants. The radio is only the latest in a long series of the new and unimagined consequences. Special alloys were developed to meet particular needs. New possibilities arose in consequence. Machinery was perfected until many productive processes were performed with a greater degree of accuracy than had characterized the old precision instruments. The meaning of "standards" and "tolerances" became entirely new in terms of the now-possible control. Probably no one invention has had more important results than the cumulative effect of modern chemical, mechanical and metallographic control. The internal combustion engine had effects of which only the more dramatic aspects are indicated by the automobile and airplane. Synthetic products arose and are today, while huge in total, only in their infancy. An entire art of public utilities now carried into a sort of sublimated factory system what had formerly been the exclusive prerogatives of the individual home.

Such has been the story since 1860. What will it be, pray, when the third century shall have been completed and what we call the "factory system" shall celebrate its Tercentenary?

### Progress in Terms of Classified Product Exhibits

Taking it as it is, handcraft age to 1935, how is all of this to be shown in an exhibit? Few and far between are the material relics which can illustrate the early significant stages of the story. Fundamentally, the story is one of adaptability, of industrial response to a continually growing and changing social demand. Products rather than producers remain as the permanent symbol of this. Their evolution has been in two ways,—first in the development from crude forms to finished forms and second in the creation of entirely new products. Throughout, today as in the past, ingenuity and skill are still the touch-words of Connecticut's industrial character.

The exhibit, thus, must be in considerable measure a picture of industrial Connecticut of today. The wide variety and high quality of its products can best be shown by first grouping them into classes of generally allied products. We have already mentioned the textile exhibitions which are in preparation for their classes of goods. Metal products constitute about three-fifths of the industrial "weight" of Connecticut. But in addition to these, we have rubber and other chemical and synthetic products; paper and its products (with more than a century of Connecticut history behind them); wood (both in

(Continued on page 27)



STANDARD type of sign recommended by Mr. Trumbull's Committee for marking industrial plants throughout the state. They are available at moderate cost through the committee's agent, Mr. E. H. Davis, c/o Scovill Mfg. Co., Waterbury, Connecticut.

# HIGHLIGHTS OF THE TERCENTENARY

By SAMUEL H. FISHER

Chairman, Connecticut Tercentenary Commission

**A**PARTICULARLY interesting feature of Connecticut's Tercentenary this year is the part given over to local celebrations. Through the summer months from the first of June until late September each individual town and smaller community groups are celebrating the Constitution State's 300th Anniversary in their own way.

There are state-wide events during the months of the observance. The celebration opened in Hartford with a joint meeting of the General Assembly and the Supreme Court of Errors on April 26. People from the entire state were present at the opening. At the close of the Tercentenary season in October the whole state will again be represented at several combined events in the Capitol City, for parade and public meeting.

At the beginning of the celebration, and again at the close the state celebrates as a unit; but the heart of the Tercentenary observance lies in the local participation, in the individual initiative and effort of the 169 towns of Connecticut and their various divisions and smaller groups.

This form of celebration seems particularly fitting to Connecticut, birthplace of the Fundamental Orders, background for our American form of democratic government. Aside from its appropriateness, participation by the subdivisions of the state brings out many details of Connecticut's 300 years, details that would be lost were the Tercentenary only a great Yankee Mardi Gras touching romantic highlights of the three centuries underfoot.

The story about "Israel Putnam leaving the plow" is familiar to all from school days. In a great review of Connecticut's history this incident might make a pleasant bit of pageantry, for Putnam's hasty patriotism is a colorful touch. The same bit of pageantry enacted close to the scene of the incident, however, where houses still stand as they did when Israel responded to the sound of the shot heard "round the world," will be much more realistic.

Scanning the scene of this episode, a scene that is part and parcel of a modern community, a person will tie it into the living history of the state. One would realize that life about Putnam's countryside went on even though he was trailing dust over the Windham Hills toward Lexington. A person might even wonder who chopped the wood, finished out the half-turned furrow and planted the crops in the wake of Israel's hasty beat from plowshare to sword.

Approaching the Tercentenary from the local, personal point of view, Connecticut's citizens of the present day will see about them evidence of the stability that comes from a realization of a long, living past closely linked to the scenes and surroundings of modern days. Moving about the Nutmeg State this summer, joining in the almost daily celebrations in one town or another, one will be everywhere reminded of the old and see its harmonious blending with the new that comprises twentieth century Connecticut.

The celebration takes form in historic pageant and play, commemorative exercise, exhibit, parade and holiday event. Sites of old houses, mills and spots steeped in tradition are being marked to leave a visible reminder for the years

to come of the community's place in the growth of the state. Village legend and lore discover in the Tercentenary a community stove about which to gather their fact and gossip. Many towns are publishing this news and gossip of another day in local histories. The more obscure of the state's significant names are called into the limelight.

## Benedict Arnold More Than Traitor

The Tercentenary has brought honor to many in their own country. Others, whose actions have been a black mark on the pages of history, are revealed in a fairer light through a better understanding of the circumstances surrounding these actions.

Throughout the country, but especially in Connecticut, his home state, Benedict Arnold has been held up to pos-



Samuel H. Fisher

terity as the basest of traitors. History, perhaps, has leaned too heavily on the facts of his betrayal of the forts on the Hudson to the British during the middle stages of the Revolution. True also he did lead raiding forces against his own neighbors that resulted in the burning of New London and the massacre of the militia at Fort Griswold.

This latter action will be remembered strongly when celebrations at Groton in September relive the shambles of that hot fall day when British mercenaries, led by a turn-coat Connecticut captain, stormed the Fort and put to death the surrendered Continentals under Ledyard. In the cooler light of time it is to be remembered that a state of war existed, a war in which Connecticut, particularly through its shipping and fine port at New London, was supplying the rebellious colonists with the powder and other supplies of conflict.

It should also be remembered that the war had brought rather rough treatment upon Arnold, a man who knew his own abilities and had proved his courage and energy as a leader in the epochal march through the woods to Canada, a man whose action cost him a limb but won the field for the Revolutionary forces at Saratoga, the turning point of the struggle. Intrigue in the halls of the Continental Congress is believed to have withheld from Arnold the command and rank he had proved capable of.

In many ways no man lost more in the struggle for the establishment of the United States than did Connecticut's son, Benedict Arnold. In the long glance of time the man gets his due for all that he did. The Tercentenary will help to bring the full story and a better understanding of a man whose militant patriotism and equally unreserved betrayal was very much a part of the struggle that helped make Connecticut one of the states of the first 13 of the United States.



#### Joel Barlow

It took more than a century and a half to bring to Joel Barlow in his own countryside of Redding full honor and respect for his ability and achievements. In the latter part of June a varied program, that included an address by the Ambassador of France to the United States, was held at Redding. There were ceremonies in the old burying ground, far from Joel's grave in a small Polish hamlet, where he died from the rigors of a journey with the retreating Eagles of Napoleon from Moscow.

There is no more romantic figure in the State's history than this man Barlow. Bred a preacher, he brought down the wrath of his neighbors on an unorthodox head for scathing, satirical writing of the foibles of his contemporaries. A member of that group of literary lights known as the "Hartford Wits," Barlow was more than a philosopher before his time. He was that strange mixture, a man of action as well as a keen thinker. Officialdom recognized Joel's ability. When Barbary pirates were raiding American shipping, the world beheld the odd sight of a Protestant Yankee preacher trading for release of captives with the oriental pirates who all but controlled the once Roman Lake, the blue Mediterranean.

So well did he treat with the heirs of Carthage's African wastes, that the government sent Joel Barlow to France to

bring official pressure against privateers whose degradations were injuring American commerce. Barlow went to see Napoleon, but the Emperor was marching the young strength of his country's manhood across Russia. Taking his mission in his teeth Joel, a man of 58, followed after Napoleon and met him coming back. The Connecticut Yankee died in the service of his country, in a hut, in the dead of winter, on the fringe of the Muscovites' frozen plains.

#### Not In History Alone

The Tercentenary is not alone focusing the strong spotlight of attention on the historic glory of the Nutmeg State; there are many features of the celebration that tend to show to full advantage Connecticut's recreation facilities. The art and craftsmanship that sent down the ways at Mystic record-holding clipper ships in the last great days of mast and sail is upheld today in the building of

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THE Yale Bowl, New Haven, where 80,000 spectators may watch the "Bulldog" go into action, view a pageant, play or listen to a "sing." On June 1, it was the scene of the largest choral spectacle ever staged in the state in which 3000 Connecticut voices participated in the second state-wide event in the Tercentenary celebration.

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pleasure yachts. All along the shore this summer sailing races may be enjoyed.

The town of Guilford, that retains so much of colonial Connecticut in its early architecture, has planned its Tercentenary observance to run through the whole summer. Each weekend of the season has been designated as some special day. A Women's Day, when a "bazaar" will be held on the village green, an Old Timers' Day, Children's Day, a Sports Day are among the features scheduled.

The town of Plainfield, in Windham County, will attract attention as the scene of a unique event during a convention of firemen. It is planned to demonstrate the efficiency of old and new fire fighting equipment. Old buildings will be set afire. Hand-pumpers and bucket brigades will come to the rescue, while the powerful engines of modern pumpers geared to high-pressure force pumps will be ticking over on the fringe of the activity, ready to aid the rescuers.

No form of celebration, perhaps, can bring more fun to more people than a parade. The great attraction in many of the smaller cities, as well as in the large cities and even the smallest towns, is parades. In these every phase of a community's organization can participate with float, marchers in line or band. Local industries have the opportunity to show their products, patriotic organiza-

tions to march, and bands and drum corps to stir the blood with the throb of their music. Youngsters marvel at the lofty bobbing fur hats and resplendent uniforms of the famed companies of the Governor's Foot Guard, who are marching this season as never before.

Several towns and church parishes in the state are celebrating separate anniversaries combined with the Tercentenary. Bristol devoted a whole week of varied observance to a joint celebration of the state's 300th and the city's 150th anniversary. A small but interesting phase of Bristol's participation was a bait and fly casting exhibition, reminding onlookers that inventor Horton of that community applied the metal and science of the machine age to the age-old art of Isaac Walton.

In September Berlin holds its Sesquicentennial. At the same time Bloomfield stages a triple anniversary celebration, observance of the state's Tercentenary, the bi-centennial of Wintonbury Parish once a part of Old Windsor, and the centennial of the town's establishment.

Another variation of local participation is seen in Wilton. Here the Tercentenary Committee has arranged for a showing one evening each month through the summer of an historic motion picture. In this same section of the state, the town of Fairfield has prepared a complete program running through the season. Exhibits of many kinds are included. Fine modern gardens are open to the public.

An interesting action in Fairfield is the restoration of the town's Old Town Hall and a Colonial house, the Ogden House. With this house is a garden planted with the flowers and shrubs contemporary with the colonial period. Participation of this nature establishes a permanent contribution to the Tercentenary.

Several of the towns in the less densely populated areas of the state are combining their efforts for one large celebration in addition to their activity on the old village green and in the ancient meeting house. The more easterly divisions of Windham county turned out for a great parade through the streets of Danielson. An interesting bit of the long line of march was a division of the parade given over to old vehicles. Granddad's best Sunday-go-to-meeting carriage, high-wheeled bicycles and the sputter of lone-some cylinder motor cars amused the modern-minded crowds.

It is seldom that an old opponent is honored in the victor's country; but those horizon-hunting Dutch sailors who were the first white men in Connecticut are given their due in the Tercentenary celebration at Old Saybrook. All the towns that once comprised the river-mouth settlement of Saybrook have united for a gala three-day celebration in the elm-framed old community.

A replica of the Hollander Adrien Blok's "Onrust" will sail off Saybrook Point, site of Governor John Winthrop, the Younger's, settlement and fort. A model of the ship will be included in a parade on one of the three days of observance that includes two presentations of an historic pageant. A local pastor, of Dutch descent, will lead a choral group trained in old Dutch sea chanteys.

Connecticut is noted for its inventors. One whose genius led him down unprofitable lanes, David Bushnell, built the first submarine. A full sized reproduction of his wooden contraption will be on view in the parade, and there will be commemorative ceremonies at his home in Westbrook during the celebration weekend starting July 18th.

Throughout the state during the season many factories will be open for inspection. These factories in themselves are tribute to men of Connecticut whose inventions are perhaps the greatest contribution of the state to the modern machine age. Eli Whitney and Simeon North both developed the principle of manufacture that assembles a machine from interchangeable parts.

While outstanding today for its industrial activity, there are many features of the Tercentenary that will emphasize the earlier agrarian days when the state's prosperity was based upon its farm produce and the trade in it. Connecticut was indeed the "provision state" during the revolution. The wrath of the enemy that brought raiding troops to burn and destroy in Fairfield county and all along the coastal shipping towns will be recalled in historic retrospect. At the same time there will be evidence shown that even the harsh practices of war could not uproot the people.

At Saybrook, the Tercentenary draws attention to a farm owned and operated today by descendants of an original settler who chose land there for his new home just one year short of 300 seasons ago. In Clinton, Tercentenary activity has brought to light the fact that another farm is worked today by the family that first turned the sod on the original tract in 1639. That first farmer of the long Saybrook line, represented his town in more than 40 sessions of Connecticut's old "General Court." In our own time his descendants have worked with the state's instruments of self-government, that have persevered through three centuries, on Capitol Hill in Hartford.

It is to be remembered that Connecticut, unique in the annals of government, has grown through its three long centuries always under a guiding force of its own choosing.

The outstanding lesson to be learned from the Tercentenary is that old adage about the acorn and the oak. Steadiness, and the conservatism that grows from small things deeply rooted and well established by persistent attendance, are the heritage of present day Connecticut citizens, now brought into focus by the activities of the anniversary year.

Connecticut was founded on the principle that the ultimate authority of its governing force rested in the people themselves. The real heart of the celebration is to be found in the towns and homes and public meeting places of the people of the state. This celebration takes form in various ways, but it cannot help but center attention on the whole span of 300 years that have contributed to the present.

There is everywhere evidence that a three-century-long pursuit of life, liberty and happiness has been amply rewarded; and that the reward is a permanent thing, to give courage, resourcefulness and the desire to keep what has been won. Particularly in the schools has this educational phase of the Anniversary observance taken form, as portrayed by the pupils themselves in pageant, play and historic exercise.

Connecticut has paused after three hundred years to look at its record. It invites the nation to view the picture. The picture is as pleasant a one as in the old days, and much more comfortable. The record, on display in all the 169 towns of the state, speaks for itself.

## SERVICES AT YOUR DOOR

An alphabetical list of accessible services recommended to Connecticut Industry readers

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SOULE & COATES  
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### • • • Query

Readers desiring to purchase merchandise or services not listed here will be given the names of reliable firms upon inquiry to this department.

### • • • Listing

Copy for listing in this department must be received by the 15th of the month for publication in the succeeding month's issue. We reserve the right to refuse any listing.

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PRINTERS  
THE CASE, LOCKWOOD &  
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DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINES,  
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# NEWS FORUM

**McLachlan's Life Threatened.** The life of George McLachlan, president of the McLachlan Hat Company, Danbury, whose three hat factories have been recently operated by strike breakers due to a walkout over a wage reduction, was threatened late in May by a note attached



to a stone thrown through Mr. McLachlan's window, which read as follows: "If you let strike breakers into your factory we will get you." Mr. McLachlan turned the message over to authorities and immediately ordered the plants closed. Officials of the hatters' union denied members had anything to do with the threatening note.

\* \* \*

**Annual Shutdown of Naugatuck Plant.** Factories of the United States Rubber Company in Naugatuck, Connecticut, will be closed on June 28 until July 15, according to a recent notice published in the Waterbury Republican.

\* \* \*

**Rogers Paper Acquires Goodyear Plant.** The Rogers Paper Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Manchester, has recently acquired title to the industrial properties formerly owned and operated by the Goodyear Cotton Mills, a subsidiary of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, located in the village of Goodyear, Connecticut. The plants have been closed for the past three years. Purchase was made from Joseph C. Worth and Richard L. Tarrant of Norwich, who had a 60-day option on the plant from the owner, the Powdrell Associates, Inc.

The mills were originally started in 1827 at what was then known as Williamsville, being controlled for many years by the Atwood family, well known in the development of cotton manufacture throughout eastern Connecticut. In 1916 the plant was purchased by the Goodyear Cotton Mills Company for the manufacture of tire fabrics. The plant was closed in 1932 due to southern competition making it unprofitable to continue operations.

\* \* \*

**New President Elected at M. I. F. Company.** At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Malleable Iron

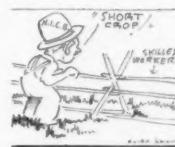
Fittings Co. held on Monday, June 17, T. F. Hammer was elected president, general manager and assistant treasurer. H. E. Thatcher was elected treasurer and George Agnew, superintendent. Mr. T. F. Hammer succeeds Alfred E. Hammer to the presidency, the latter's death occurring early in May.

\* \* \*

**Shortage of Skilled Craftsmen Shown by Survey.** In a study just completed by the National Industrial Conference Board covering 287 metal manufacturing companies employing 115,260 wage earners, a shortage of 1193 skilled craftsmen was reported. Using this sample as a basis, the Board estimates the total shortage of skilled workers in the entire metal working industry at 19,034. In the event this industry would return to normal operations, the Board points out that the shortage of skilled workers would be increased to 123,357.

The more important factors that have brought about this shortage of highly skilled mechanical labor are listed as follows:

1. Tendency to develop single machine operators for special machines in place of all-around mechanics capable of operating any machine.
2. Abandonment of industrial employment by skilled craftsmen in favor of other occupations.
3. Deterioration in skill and usefulness of more mature workers through prolonged unemployment.
4. Reduction in the supply of highly skilled labor because of obsolescence and mortality at the estimated rate of 5 percent per year.
5. Inadequate apprentice training before the depression together with the suspension of many apprenticeship programs during the depression.



6. Reduction in working hours under NRA codes which has made the existing supply of highly skilled mechanical labor from 20 to 40 percent less effective.
7. Code restrictions on the number of learners who can be employed at less than the minimum wage scale.
8. Industry's inability, because of business uncertainty, to assure continued employment, which in turn influences

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BANK & TRUST CO. BUILDING  
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

mechanics to refuse temporary jobs because of the difficulty in obtaining reinstatement on relief rolls.

9. Government enterprises, such as navy yards and public works projects, which have drawn from industry some of its most highly skilled labor because of industry's inability to compete with Government wage scales and because of the more continuous work on Government projects.

\* \* \*

**To Enlarge Cooperative Plant Force.** The cooperative broom factory operated by and for the jobless of Waterbury, Conn., under the supervision of William M. Harris, unemployment relief director, is said to be planning to take on an additional 30 workers by Fall. The enterprise, started by Mr. Harris some time ago as an experiment in



which unemployed workers on relief operated the plant fixing their own hours and wages, is not on a self-sustaining basis.

The money originally used to start the broom factory, purchase the dozen or more light machines used there and the materials for the first output, came from a special fund collected for the purpose, in Waterbury, and entrusted to Mr. Harris for use in creating such employment projects. The drain on the fund is now being ended, and it can be used on other projects which are not self-sustaining. The products of the factory are sold to factories and homes in the Waterbury area as well as in some other towns in the state.

\* \* \*

**Otterson Heads Paramount.** John E. Otterson, former vice president and president of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of New Haven from 1915 to 1924 and president of the Simmons-Winchester Company from 1922 until 1924, was named on June 4 as president of Paramount Pictures Inc., the newly reorganized Paramount Publix Corp. Adolph Zukor, former president was chosen chairman of the board of directors. For the past seven years Mr. Otterson has been president of Electric Research Products, Inc., of New York.

\* \* \*

**S. O. & C. Co. Excels in Safety Record.** The S. O. & C. Co. of Ansonia recently received a certificate of merit from the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company based on

its no-lost-time accident record of 2 years and 8 months. This record represents 622,000 man-hours worked without an accident causing loss of time to any employee.

\* \* \*

**Annual Meeting of Hartford County Manufacturers.** At the 1935 annual meeting of the Manufacturers' Association of Hartford County held Thursday evening, June 13 at the Farmington Country Club, the following officers and directors were elected. Lucius Rossiter, president of the Terry Steam Turbine Company was re-elected president. Other officers elected were: Vice President, Graham T. Anthony, president of Veeder-Root, Inc.; vice president, Frederick C. Hughes, vice president of New Departure Mfg. Company; treasurer, Phoenix State Bank and Trust Company.

The new board of managers named follows: Mr. Rossiter, Mr. Anthony, Mr. Hughes; Clayton R. Burt, president, Pratt and Whitney Company; Charles B. Cook, vice president, Royal Typewriter Company; James L. Goodwin, president, Whitlock Coil Pipe Company; Samuel M. Stone, president, Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Company; Charles L. Taylor, president, Taylor and Fenn Company; George W. Campbell, works manager, Underwood-Elliott Fisher Company; Joseph M. Merrow, president, Merrow Machine Company; Mitchell S. Little, president, M. S. Little Mfg. Company; Charles L. Tolles, president, Hartford Belting Company; Edward R. Grier, chairman of board, Arrow-Hart and Hegman Company; Carlisle H. Baldwin, vice president, American Hardware Corporation; Joseph F. Lamb, vice president, Landers, Frary & Clark; Clarence F. Bennett, president, Stanley Works; Fuller F. Barnes, chairman of board, Wallace Barnes Company; Edward Ingraham, president, E. Ingraham Company; Dexter D. Coffin, vice president, C. H. Dexter and Sons, Inc.; Stanley S. Gwillim, general manager, Trumbull Electric Company.

In his annual report, Sidney E. Cornelius, manager of the Association, emphasized the need for long and continued opposition to the labor bill pending in Congress which he said "will spell all kinds of disaster if enacted into law." He also called attention to the vicious influence of outside agitators, which has caused much of the disruption of sound industrial relations by fanning the flames of discontent among the heretofore loyal, peaceful and well-treated employees.

In a resolution, the meeting expressed gratitude to Samuel M. Stone, president of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Company, for his stand against efforts by the labor unions to effect a "closed shop" in the Colt plant. In a letter read at the meeting President E. Kent Hubbard of the State Association, gave further hearty praise to Mr. Stone and the Colt management.



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After the business session, Professor George M. Dutcher, of Wesleyan University, member of the State Tercentenary Commission, addressed the meeting on the early History of the state.

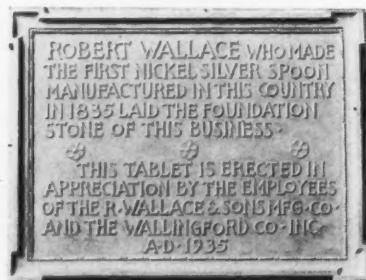
\* \* \*

**Hat Factory to Move.** George A. McLachlan, president of the McLachlan Hat Company employing some 200 persons, announced on May 28 that he will transfer the operations of the larger of his two plants to Fall River, Mass., because of strike difficulties encountered during the previous two weeks.

\* \* \*

**Employees Give Memorial to Wallace Company.** The firm bond of loyalty which has endured between employer and employee for the last century was further strengthened May 17 on the one hundredth anniversary of the R. Wallace and Sons Mfg. Company, when a bronze tablet set in granite and erected by the employees of that company and the Wallingford Company, its affiliate, in honor of Robert Wallace, founder, was presented to officials.

A brief but impressive dedication program was conducted near the memorial which stands on the central lawn fronting the company's main office building on Quinnipiac Street, Wallingford. Because of his long span of em-



ployment covering a period of 54 years, Harry J. Clulee of 258 South Main Street, Wallingford, was delegated by the employees to present the memorial to company officials, represented by President Charles D. Morris.

Mr. Morris, third in the line of presidents who have guided the destiny of Connecticut's second largest silver-ware factory and one of the largest in the country, during its full century of progress, paid glowing tribute to the sterling character and loyal service of the employees of both the past and present.

The inscription on the bronze tablet given as a lasting memorial to the founder, Robert Wallace, reads as follows:

"Robert Wallace, who made the first nickel silver spoon manufactured in this country in 1835 laid the foundation stone of this business."

This tablet is erected in appreciation by the employees of the R. Wallace and Sons and the Wallingford Company A. D. 1935."

\* \* \*

**Death of Alexander Harper.** Alexander Harper, 57, president of the Bristol Brass Company since 1924, died recently at his home in Farmington, following a month's illness.

Mr. Harper was a native of New Britain who, after graduation from Yale, entered the employ of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank of Hartford where he remained for 3 years. He then entered the employ of the Bristol Brass Company, travelling throughout New England and the South as a salesman for 7 years, after which he was transferred to the middlewest division, later becoming manager of the Chicago office.

In 1911 he returned to Bristol as assistant general manager in active charge of the American Silver Company's line of products. Two years later he was made a director of the corporation and shortly afterwards treasurer. Upon the resignation of the late Albert F. Rockwell as president of the American Silver Company in 1920, Mr. Harper was made president of that company, and later in 1924, following a protracted controversy between factions of the Bristol Brass stockholders, was elected president of that company replacing Mr. Rockwell.

Mr. Harper's other activities included directorship of the Bristol Bank and Trust Company, the National Marine Lamp Company of Forestville and the Acme Wire Company of New Haven. He was also secretary of the board of water commissioners of Bristol from the time the water department came under municipal control until a few years ago. He was first president of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce and for two years acted as president of the Farmington Country Club, being treasurer at the time of his death. His club activities included membership in the Chippenee Country Club of Bristol and the Shuttle Meadow Country Club of New Britain.

\* \* \*

**Court Continues Cheney Control.** Federal Judge Edwin S. Thomas authorized the present management of Cheney Brothers, nationally known silk manufacturers, of South Manchester, Connecticut, to continue in possession and operation of the company at the first hearing conducted May 20th in the Federal Building, Hartford, on the petition of the company for reorganization under section 77B of the federal bankruptcy act. The new order to which there was no objection was signed by the court on appli-



## Charts what goes on 1000 miles away

Bristol's Metameter for telemetering consists of a transmitter at the distant point where the measurement is being made, an electrical circuit for conveying the currents automatically sent out by the transmitter, and a recording instrument at headquarters for continuously charting the currents received. Measurements can be telemetered *any distance*. They are unaffected by outside inductances, capacity, interference, distortion or error. Only a simple two-wire circuit, for example any telephone line, is needed.

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cation of Lucius F. Robinson, Sr., counsel for the company. It permits Ward Cheney, president, to remain as chief executive of the South Manchester firm.

Counsel for Cheney Brothers did not submit the plan for reorganization which is now said to be in process of formulation.

Attorney Robinson informed the court that application for an order limiting the time for the presentation of claims by creditors would be filed. The counsel also made application for the appointment of Abraham Albrecht as special master to hear claims and details in connection with the reorganization proceedings.

\* \* \*

**Austin Organ to Close Plant.** Directors of the Austin Organ Company, widely known manufacturers of pipe organs, of Hartford, Conn., recently voted to liquidate the business, according to an announcement made by Basil G. Austin, vice president of the company on June 14th. The



shutdown will affect approximately 60 men, including a number who have been in the employ of the company for the past 30 years.

The advent of talking pictures together with the sharp decrease in organ manufacture and the effects of the past 5 years of business depression were given as reasons for the directors' action.

Founded in 1899 by John T. Austin and his brother Basil G. Austin, the company has manufactured some of the largest pipe organs in the country and has received a number of awards for innovations in organ construction. During its 36 years of operation, the company has not only shipped organs to all parts of the United States but to all parts of the world, which has given it an international reputation. During boom years the Austin company is said to have done an annual business of \$1,000,000 with nearly 200 men on the payroll. Installations which have given the company great prestige include organs installed in the Bushnell Memorial Hall, Hartford; Mormon Tabernacle at Salt Lake City, Utah; the City Hall of Portland, Maine; those at the San Diego and San Francisco and Sesquicentennial World Fairs; Community Church in Shanghai, China; and others in many European countries.

According to the formal statement made of the directors' action, a substantial dividend will be paid during 1935, others following from time to time as circumstances permit.

\* \* \*

**Wilson Named as Bristol Brass Head.** Albert D. Wilson, vice president and treasurer of the Bristol Brass Corporation was elected president of the company at a meeting of the board of directors held in Bristol on June 8th. He succeeds Alexander Harper, who died June 4, but retains his position as treasurer of the company.

Frederick M. Seubert, general sales manager, was made vice president and Harry N. Law, secretary, was elected a member of the board.

Mr. Wilson, the new president, is 58 years of age. He is a native of Forestville, Conn., and has been connected

with the Bristol Brass Company since 1902 when he accepted a humble position in the factory. Within two years he was made bookkeeper, and later cashier and assistant treasurer. In 1921 he became vice president, and three years later was elected secretary and treasurer. Six years ago he was made vice president and treasurer, the positions he held just prior to becoming president.

At the same meeting the directors voted to declare the usual quarterly dividend of 37½ cents per share of common stock and an extra dividend of 25 cents per share.

\* \* \*

**Portland Silk Votes Liquidation.** Stockholders of the Portland Silk Company, organized in 1898, have recently voted to terminate the corporation because of its inability to compete with a high wage scale against textile factories of the south and Pennsylvania where lower wages are paid.

Until 1934 the Portland Silk Co. employed approximately 250 hands, but for a number of months since the two strikes by employees demanding changed conditions and a higher wage scale, employment has dropped below 50. Stockholders who signed the notice of termination were Walter Metcalf, G. M. Conachan, Lyon Boston, Joseph Merriam, Linus Carlson, Harold Ferguson, Miss H. E. Veitch and the Huntley Trading Corporation.

\* \* \*

**NAM Offers Plant Publication Service.** The National Association of Manufacturers is now publishing a service for plant publications which includes up-to-the-minute brief articles on economic and government problems. The service will be bi-weekly for the present during an experimental period. It is designed to fill a long-felt need for easily digested discussions of national and economic questions.

Editors of plant publications and chief executives desiring to make use of the material may be placed on the mailing list by addressing Public Relations Department, National Association of Manufacturers, Investment Building, Washington, D. C.

\* \* \*

**Machine Tool Orders Increase in May.** Orders for machine tools turned up sharply in May showing a gain of 12 percent over April and bringing the index of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association to 73.3, the highest it has been for several years. The fifteen year average for the industry's index is 76.2. Foreign orders were said to have accounted for 21 percent on the May volume, the best showing since December, 1933.

\* \* \*

**Connecticut Guide Issued.** The Connecticut Guide, recently issued by the Connecticut Planning Board, is the combination of a survey initiated under CWA and completed with FERA funds. Within its 320 pages it gives the answers to a number of questions raised by travellers on what to see in Connecticut and where to find it. The style of presentation is in the form of 14 journeys, covering practically every city and town, and under each heading giving a brief synopsis of community history, a discussion of its historical and architectural points of interest and clear-cut information on routes. In the back of the book is a comprehensive index listing places of geological and botanical interest, state institutions, parks, and places connected with Indian history. The bibliography lists historical, architectural, industrial, geological and other books on the state as well as giving a list of hotels.

Copies may be obtained for \$1.00 postpaid by writing to Connecticut Guide, Emergency Relief Commission, Department SN 12, P. O. Box 27, Hartford, Conn.

★ ★ ★

**Looms Removed from Quinebaug Mills.** According to a recent report all looms from the Quinebaug Mills in Danielson, Conn., are being placed in the Wauregan plant of the Quinebaug-Wauregan Company. The Quinebaug plant, it is understood, will be continued in the Sale Yarn Mill if business warrants.

★ ★ ★

**Death of C. A. Mallory.** Charles A. Mallory, 84, president and chairman of the board of directors of the Mallory Hat Company, died in Danbury following an operation performed June 4th.

Until the time of his illness, he continued as active head of the establishment. He had been president of the concern, which employs about 800, for 37 years and was made chairman of the board two years ago.

Mr. Mallory was an official in two local banks and in two charitable organizations, he was vice-president of the Tweedy Silk Mill of Danbury and president of the Danbury hospital.

Besides his widow, he leaves two children by his first marriage, Harry B. Mallory and Mrs. Clara J. Loewe, and a brother, William E. Mallory, all of Danbury.

Funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon, June 12.

★ ★ ★

**Stone Home Bombed.** The home of Samuel M. Stone, president of Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, at 35 Stratford Road, West Hartford, was bombed Monday evening, June 27, by certain unscrupulous strike sympathizers. The bombing occurred at about 10 o'clock as Mr. Stone and his cousin, Mrs. G. W. Goodsell of Bridgeport, were reading in the living room. The explosion shattered the lower part of the front door's paneling, which was blown twenty feet across a hallway to a kitchen door, and also broke the window panes in a bathroom directly above the entrance, scattered toilet articles about the bathroom floor, smashed the cellar windows, damaged the porch trellis and tore a hole several inches deep in the brick foundation of the front porch. The damage was estimated at about \$200.

Numerous arrests have been made including that of Harold O. Taylor, 28, of State Street, Hartford secretary of the Hartford Structural Building Trade Alliance, alleged ringleader of the group responsible for the explosion. Taylor pleaded guilty to charges of illegal possession of explosives and conspiracy, the first count carrying a maximum penalty of 10 years, the second 5 years.

The Stone bombing was a combination of a series of outrages which has been perpetrated for several weeks previous by strike sympathizers who have hurled stones through the windows of workers or otherwise attempted to do harm to workers and property.

★ ★ ★

**Connecticut Chamber Meeting.** Approximately 1200 business men and manufacturers attended the afternoon and evening sessions of the 1935 annual meeting of the Connecticut Chamber of Commerce, held at the Hotel Bond, Hartford, Thursday, May 23.

The meeting passed three resolutions as follows:

1. A resolution rebelling against the vast and expensive program of experiment by the Federal Government; 2. A

resolution urging President Roosevelt and his Special Cabinet Committee to take action to protect the domestic market for cotton textiles; 3. A resolution opposing portions of the Federal Banking Bill of 1935.

Closing the afternoon session was the election of directors and officers. The general directors elected for 2 years were: C. L. Campbell, vice president of the Connecticut Light and Power Company; John T. Chidsey, chairman of the board of Veeder-Root Inc.; Prentice M. Hatch, executive vice president of the Stamford Gas & Electric Company, Stamford; John F. Rolfe, publisher of the Hartford Times; Thomas W. Ryley, treasurer of the Eastern Machine Screw Company, New Haven; group directors for two years, agriculture, J. Arthur Sherwood, Clover Leaf Dairy, Bridgeport; banking, Dwight L. Chamberlain, first vice-president of the National Bank & Trust Company, New Haven; industries, Frank H. Lee, president of Frank H. Lee Company, Danbury; insurance, William L. Mooney, vice-president of the Aetna Life Insurance Company; public utilities, Samuel Ferguson, chairman of the board of the Hartford Electric Light Company; trade and commerce, C. D. Williams, Connecticut representative of the First National Stores, East Hartford.

The directors at their meeting elected the following officers: President, Albert E. Lavery, Fairfield, vice-president, John B. Byrne of Hartford and James T. Moran of New Haven; executive vice-president and secretary, Frederick W. Orr of New Haven; treasurer, R. Lamotte Russell of Manchester; assistant secretary, Miss Fernande M. Fichot.

The evening session was addressed by President Lavery, Mayor J. Watson Beach of Hartford, Governor Cross and Frank B. Gannett, head of the Gannett chain of newspapers, of which The Hartford Times is an important link. Criticisms of the policies of the present administration were voiced by the principal speakers.

A male chorus of 30 voices and the State Chamber orchestra, led by Captain William B. Tasillo, leader of the Governor's Foot Guard Band, furnished the entertainment.

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# DEPARTMENTS

## Accounting Hints for Management

Contributed by Hartford Chapter N. A. C. A.

**Anticipating Unemployment Insurance Problems.** The imminence of Federal or State legislation pertaining to compulsory unemployment insurance has been the focal point for intensive circularization of industrial organizations by certain of the organized loose leaf service distributors. The features being emphasized vary all the way from supplemental payroll classifications, to the necessity for an entirely new accounting system and the entire recasting of compensation plans. The subject is important and merits the thought and alertness of accounting and executive officers. Questions of proper employee classification and adjustments will help to minimize the impending burdens which such legislation entails. However, there is no occasion for being stampeded into signing on the dotted line for sundry service subscriptions. Pertinent data applicable to a large proportion of Connecticut industrial plants will undoubtedly be available in due time from trade organization sources, or from the employer's established financial and accounting advisors.

★ ★ ★

**Normal Cost.** A significant trend in accounting practices for industrial concerns was indicated in the following excerpt from an address before the local organization: "It is proper to define at this point what cost really is under a normal overhead set-up and the extent that overhead is involved in cost. The only answer to this is that cost should reflect Normal both for control and valuation purposes. It is intensely interesting to see how rapidly modern accounting theory and practice is leaving actual cost as the basis for control at least, and that industrial management is consistently and forcefully preaching accounting standardization."

★ ★ ★

**Seeber President of Cost Accountants.** Carl L. Seeber, who was recently promoted to the position of assistant treasurer of The Wallace Barnes Co., was elected president of the Hartford chapter, N.A.C.A. Other officers and directors chosen at the annual meeting are: vice presidents, H. A. Papenfoth, Trumbull Electric Mfg. Co. and A. H. Wilcox, Litchfield Savings Society; treasurer, W. F. Doran, The American Paper Goods Co.; secretary, F. L. Haskell, Wallace Barnes Co. Directors: C. A. Barry, Whitney Manufacturing Co.; D. B. Bassett, Comptometer Sales Co.; W. M. Birs, Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co.; G. Frederickson, E. Ingraham Co.; E. P. Herrick, Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co.; F. R. Jones, International Business Machines Co.; G. W. Osborn, International Silver Co.

## Transportation

**Comet Train Meets Warm Reception.** The Comet, new streamlined train of the New Haven Railroad, during its 27 day exhibition tour, was visited by over 345,000 persons. The largest number to view the train in any one day was at Grand Central Terminal, where 25,130 people

looked it over. At every point where stops were made large crowds awaited the arrival of the train, and in one town, more people passed through the train than are shown by the United States Census to live there.

The management of the New Haven has expressed its gratification at the way the train has been received, and if it proves as popular after being placed in regular service as it was during the exhibition trips, additional trains may be purchased.

★ ★ ★

**Trains' Schedule Changes.** Effective May 26, the running time of the Yankee Clipper and the Merchants' Limited, two of the New Haven's crack trains, was reduced fifteen minutes each way between New York, Providence and Boston. They now make the trip in four and one-half hours between these two points.

★ ★ ★

**West Albany Transfer Abolished.** Effective June 17 West Albany Transfer was abolished by the New York Central Lines and in its place a transfer has been established at Utica, New York, where the same service will be offered by the Utica Transfer, including daily merchandise cars operated to all important points. Twenty-four hour service, seven days a week, will be given.

★ ★ ★

**Eastman Releases Important Report.** Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, released on June 7 the most important report of his Section of Transportation Service, under the direction of Mr. J. R. Turney. The report, which is the result of nearly 2 years of intensive efforts, not only by the Section, but by thousands of shippers and hundreds of manufacturers and carriers of all kinds who cooperated in furnishing the data, deals with all phases of freight traffic (other than merchandise traffic, upon which a report has already been submitted) by all types of transportation agencies, including railroads, water carriers, motor trucks, and pipe lines. Not only does the report include the basic facts with respect to markets, traffic flow, shipper needs, commodity classifications, rates, and revenue, but it also supplies detailed analyses of the costs of handling freight by railway, highway, water, and pipe lines, enabling comparisons to be made of ever phase of operation and service. Heretofore, no such comprehensive information in regard to freight traffic has been available.

For convenience, the report is presented in four distinct parts. The first is the Report proper, containing a brief statement of the ultimate facts revealed by the surveys, and the Section's suggestions as to what should be done to meet the changed conditions disclosed. The second part is a larger volume, containing a more detailed narrative of the more important facts developed by the eight surveys upon which the report is based. The third part is a volume presenting statistical analyses of the data collected. The fourth part consists of two volumes containing detailed summaries of the data. All parts are so arranged that any topic can readily be followed down through the series. For instance, those desiring to locate the supporting evidence for the concise findings in the first part, can obtain it in narrative form in the second

part, in the statistical analyses of the third part, and in the detailed statistics of the fourth part. The first two parts have been presented, and others will soon be available.

Further information on these reports is available to Association members by writing the Association's Transportation Department.

\* \* \*

**Effective Data of Western Trunk Line Class Rates Postponed.** The new basis of freight rates between stations in New England and stations in Western Trunk Line Territory, decided upon by the Interstate Commerce Commission's decision in November, 1934, in Western Trunk Line Class Rate Case—ICC Docket 17000, Part 2, have been postponed to August 20, 1935. The rates were first scheduled to go into effect March 20, 1935, but were subsequently postponed to July 20, 1935, and in an order issued on June 10 to August 20.

No order has been issued extending the effective date of the lake-rail rates, but since these rates now scheduled to become effective July 20, bear a definite relationship to the all-rail rates, it is probable that an order will be issued authorizing a similar postponement. The Association's Traffic Department will keep members informed, in the event postponement is made from July 20 to August 20, or any other date.

\* \* \*

**Governors Bid Rail Chiefs Find Remedies.** Pressed to report within 30 days, the heads of four chief railroad systems interested in New England took over on June 14 the problems with which the governors' railroad committee has wrestled to a draw in the last few weeks.

To unravel the tangled skein of facts, it is necessary to point out that no compromise was reached between those who backed the majority report (governors and representatives of all New England States, except Connecticut) and E. Kent Hubbard, Governor Cross' representative, who wrote the minority report. Neither the majority nor minority reports were released for publication (See page 24, June *Connecticut Industry*). Governor Cross and Mr. Hubbard supported the proposal to back the roads in seeking RFC funds. The governors and their railroad committee representatives are now awaiting a report to come from the four chief railroad executives which include Martin W. Clement, president of the Pennsylvania; Howard S. Palmer, president of the New Haven; Edward S. French, president of the Boston & Maine and F. E. Williamson, head of the New York Central.

\* \* \*

**President Recommends Transport Legislation.** In his message of June 7, on the eve of his departure for vacation at his Hyde Park home, President Roosevelt recommended the passage of bills regulating highway and waterway carriers and continuation of the coordinator of transportation. He expressed the hope, in connection with the section of proposed reorganization of the Commission, that the Commission ultimately "become a Federal Transportation Commission with comprehensive powers." Such reorganization, said he, should not be delayed beyond the second session of the present Congress, which, unless a special session intervenes, will begin next January. There was the general feeling among those in Congress who have been following the transportation legislative situation, that there should be enacted at this session a highway regulation bill and that the coordinator should continue for another

year, but doubt was expressed as to the proposed waterway regulation legislation. It also appears that Coordinator Eastman's bill providing for reorganization of the commission and a permanent coordinator be shelved until the next session of Congress.

On June 10, the Senate passed a resolution extending the emergency railroad transportation act and the office of the coordinator until June 17, 1936, and providing for an assessment of \$2.00 a mile on railroads to pay the expenses of the coordinator's office. The regulation subsequently passed the House, with amendments, thus permitting the Coordinator of Transportation to continue for another year.

## Foreign Trade

**Committee Outing.** After a hard year of wrestling with difficult foreign trade problems, James E. Bryan, foreign trade committee chairman and president of the Undine Twine Mills of Moodus, has again arranged one of his famous annual outings, or more properly, Connecticut River Exploration Trips, for Saturday, June 29.

The good ship "Sieve" (we believe that is the name although the ship stayed afloat last year) will disentangle itself from the dock in East Haddam at 10:00 A. M. sharp on the morning of the appointed day, but will be accommodating enough to stop most any place along the river where possible to meet the late comers, preferably at 12:00 noon. Those who are planning to enjoy the outing are Messrs. J. M. Schaeffer, Export Manager, Waterbury Farrel Foundry and Machine Company, Waterbury; R. H. Miller, Export Manager, Turner and Seymour Mfg. Company, Torrington; H. W. French, Export Manager, Bridgeport Hardware Mfg. Corporation, Bridgeport; H. G. Farwell, Export Manager, Raybestos Division of the Raybestos-Manhattan Inc., Bridgeport; H. F. Beebe, Export Manager, Winchester Repeating Arms Company, New Haven and possibly H. G. Reincke, Export Manager, The Yale and Towne Mfg. Company, Stamford. A. C. Hine, Jr., Foreign Trade Secretary, of the Association is also planning to take the trip.

At the last moment A. Ribadeneyra, Export Manager, Bridgeport Screw Company, Bridgeport; W. H. Spencer, Manager, Foreign Department, Sargent and Company, New York City; L. B. Hough, Export Manager, Seamless Rubber Company, New Haven and C. W. Tarbet, Export Manager, The Klynos Company, New Haven, may change their minds, but up to the present writing no word has been received from them.

A new chapter in foreign trade recreation history will have been written by the time its makers gaze upon these lines. If Yankee conservatism will permit this history will appear in these columns in August.

\* \* \*

**Page Appointed Vice Chairman of Tariff Commission.** Thomas Walker Page, of Virginia, vice chairman of the tariff commission, was reappointed by the President and his nomination confirmed by the Senate during May. He started his new term of six years on June 17.

Commissioner Page has a long and distinguished career in the field of economics, particularly as related to the tariff, and since the enactment of the Trade Agreement Act, June 1934, he has been Chairman of the Committee for Reciprocity Information. The committee is part of the organization for the carrying out of the trade agreements program.

**German Trade Treaty Signed.** On June 3, the United States and Germany signed an agreement retaining all provisions of the existing treaty of friendship, commerce and consular rights, except the unconditional most-favored-nation clause. The latter provides that the two nations agree that if they give special concessions to one country they do so to all. The agreement was signed by Secretary Hull and Dr. Hans Luther, the German ambassador.

Germany insisted upon elimination of the unconditional most-favored-nation provision on grounds that she was now forced to make special agreements with other nations in order to secure needed raw materials and that the clause would impede the German program in making such agreements.



## Federal and State Legislation

(Continued from page 2)

now stop at \$1 million; introduce, for the first time, graduated corporation income taxes that would cut the present rate of 13 3/4 percent down to 10 3/4 percent for a small concern, and step it up to 16 3/4 percent for large concerns. This program, with possible modifications, seems to be gaining support and has a fifty-fifty chance of passing this session.

Other bills which the administration and Congressional leaders consider necessary to enact before the present session ends include: the Guffey bill for control of soft coal production; Banking Bill to enlarge the powers of the federal reserve board and change the composition of the Federal Reserve System (already passed, and hearing completed in Senate); amendments to Pure Food and Drug Act (passed Senate in June); continuation of Petroleum Control Board; renewal of the Bankhead Cotton Production Control Act; amendments to Tennessee Valley Authority (already passed in Senate); and new AAA amendments now being groomed to come within constitutional lines.

**FHA to Make Machinery Loans.** Amendments to the National Housing Act approved along with those of the Federal Home Loan Act and the Home Owners' Loan Corporation on May 28 provide for loaning to industry for any equipment or building modernization expenditure up to \$50,000, on terms to run up to a maximum of five years carrying an interest charge not in excess of a 5% discount per \$100 face amount of a one-year note payable in monthly installments. A prospective borrower may make application of any bank or financial institution which displays the "house in a circle" sign, meaning it is qualified to get FHA insurance. On equipment purchases the line is drawn on strictly portable items.

**State.** A complete digest of state legislation, in printed form, including many bills of interest to manufacturers, will be placed in the hands of Association members prior to the publication date of this issue, thus obviating the need of a review in these columns.

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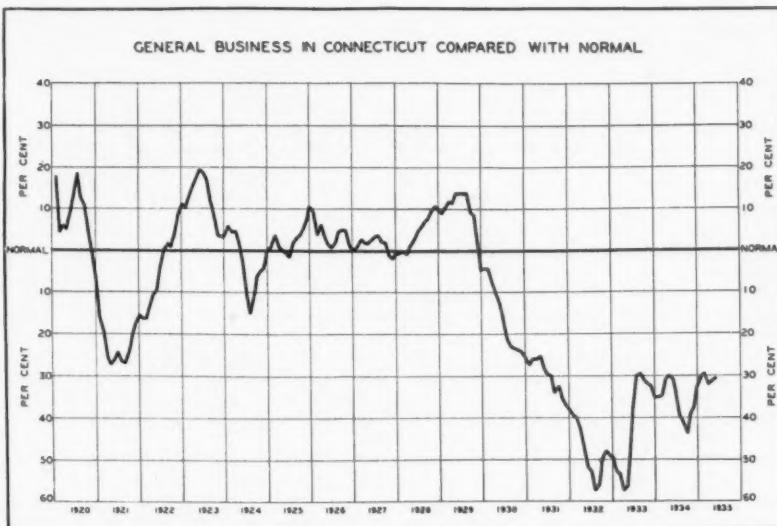
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# BUSINESS PATTERN

**General Summary.** General business activity in Connecticut advanced fractionally during May to 30.7% below normal compared with -31.3% in April and -30.8% in May, 1934. Manufacturing activity in Connecticut plants increased contrary to the usual seasonal trend. The number of man-hours worked in 6 cities advanced 1% over April whereas in previous years there has normally been a decrease of  $\frac{1}{2}\%$ . The number of employees in factories in 10 cities which reached the highest level since November, 1930, was slightly higher than in April and  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$  above a year ago. Production by cotton mills fell off more than seasonally with the result that the index of cotton mill activity declined to 27% below normal compared with 21% below in the preceding month. Freight

weeks ended June 1st and 8th and in the latter week was at the highest point since the period ended April 20th. Data compiled by the U. S. Department of Commerce shows that stocks of raw commodities in the United States in April, the latest month for which information is available, were the lowest for that month since April, 1928. Stocks of manufactured goods were lower than for any corresponding month since 1923 with the single exception of April, 1933.

The index of wholesale prices compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics was the same on June 8th as 4 weeks earlier. The price of farm products and food declined 1% and  $\frac{1}{2}\%$  respectively while small increases took place in other commodities.



carloadings originating in 14 Connecticut cities were about the same as in April. On the other hand metal tonnage carried by the New Haven Road and bank debits to individual accounts in 3 Connecticut cities were moderately lower than a month ago. Data available for carloadings for the first 8 days of June indicated a recession somewhat larger than usual from the level obtaining in May.

Contrary to the trend prevailing in Connecticut, general business activity in the United States again declined. The decrease was due primarily to a sharp drop in automobile production as the result of strikes which reduced production during the early part of May. Freight carloadings, silk consumption and zinc production were also lower than in April. Pig iron production on the other hand increased moderately and no change occurred other than seasonal in electric power production and the consumption of raw cotton. The volume of machine tool orders, after increasing 23% during the first 4 months of the year over the same period of 1934 was reported to be holding up well in May. The weekly business index of the New York Times which moved horizontally during the last half of May, rose rather briskly during the

The cost of living in the United States during May averaged slightly lower than in April due to small decreases in the cost of food, clothing and sundries and a  $2\frac{1}{2}\%$  decline in the cost of fuel and light. These reductions were partly offset by a further advance in the cost of rent which was  $1\frac{1}{2}\%$  higher than a month previous.

**Finance.** During the 4 weeks ended June 8th the number of business failures in Connecticut declined to 10% below the level of the corresponding period of 1934. Gross liabilities of failures fell off 20%. The number of new corporations formed and the aggregate amount of capital stock involved were approximately the same as a year earlier. Real estate sales increased in number over the preceding 4 week period and were 13% higher than a year ago. The total value of mortgage loans also exceeded last year's total.

**Construction.** The number and value of building permits issued in Connecticut in late May and early June showed a decrease of 9% and 12% respectively from the same period in 1934. On May 24 the general contract was

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awarded for a residential hall for a college in Hartford; the new unit will cost approximately \$400,000. A contract was also awarded for a new factory building in Hartford which will cover 45,000 square feet of floor space.

The total value of building contracts awarded in 37 eastern states during May, on a seasonally adjusted daily average basis, was about the same as in April. The volume of new public works projects remained abnormally low but this was partially counteracted by an increase in residential and other privately financed construction.

**Labor and Industry.** As mentioned above, industrial activity in Connecticut manufacturing plants expanded moderately in May contrary to the usual seasonal trend. The index of the number of man-hours worked advanced to 27% below normal against 28% below in April and 33% below in May, 1934. During the first 5 months of this year the total number of man-hours worked in factories in 6 cities increased 8½% over the same period of last year. During May, Bridgeport was the only city to report any material decline in the number of man-hours worked from a month earlier. No change occurred in New Britain factories and in concerns in Bristol and New Haven a decided expansion was under way. Employment in Hartford factories increased 1% during the month and was at the highest level since September, 1930. In Waterbury brass factories the downward trend during preceding months was reversed, the number of employees increasing 1½% over April. Torrington factories reported no change during the month.

Data now available indicate that both employment and pay roll totals in manufacturing establishments in the

United States experienced about the usual contraction during May.

**Trade.** According to the index prepared by the United States Federal Reserve Board, retail sales by department stores advanced in May to 76% of the 1923-1925 average from 73% in April. Compared with May, 1934, the total value of sales fell off 1% whereas the price level of commodities sold by department stores had declined 3% during the year.

**Transportation.** The index of freight carloadings originating in Connecticut cities stood at 41.8% below normal in May against 42.5% below in April. Loadings of automobiles and building materials were seasonally changed from April but merchandise in less than carload lots fell off less than normally. On the other hand shipments of bituminous coal dropped sharply following the heavy movement earlier in the year.

## STRIKE ASSURANCE

*(Continued from page 1)*

putes." Even if the highest Court should sustain it, an administrative breakdown would surely seal its fate unless amended to make labor a responsible party to the contract. But regardless of the outcome of this strike assurance foisted upon industry, it must continue to insist that the administration give it an honest chance to win in the game of recovery. That chance cannot exist while the legislative whip cracks constantly over the head of business.



*Hartford Courant Photo*

A FAVORITE haunt for fishermen and picnic basketeers in view of main highway at North Granby, Connecticut.

## CONNECTICUT'S EXHIBIT

*(Continued from page 12)*

boats and in furniture); and a wide variety of novelties, sporting goods, toys and miscellaneous articles. In metals we have an entire industry in the non-ferrous group,—brass, copper, zinc, etc. The clock industry has become supplemented by a significant group of other recording and measuring instruments. Silver and other tableware represents an important part of the metal total. Electrical products of one type and another constitute a special field of copper and brass production, with the close relation also to the porcelain and textile industries. Garment hardware is an art of its own. In the ferrous group, Connecticut shows many large casting, forging and stamping industries, many plants for heavy and light machinery and for special machinery, and appliances for pipe and valve products, for wire and wire spring products. And still we have the majority of our metal plants still to classify as for Guns and Tools both for producers and for consumers, and last but not least for an almost infinite variety of articles of Hardware.

Conceive, then, of an exhibit that will present for each of these groups of product a balanced and comprehensive display of what Connecticut is doing, has done, and can

do. Be it six plants or sixty which turn out a certain type of product, the significant fact for our purpose is that all of these plants shall combine to make our State's Exhibit of that product the best that can be shown. In a way, it looks like a difficult undertaking. Actually, however, if handled by experienced and informed committees of planning and selection, these classified exhibits will offer a simpler and more facile undertaking than any other kind, since they may eliminate duplication, avoid disproportion, and greatly reduce expense.

### Special Articles for Special Needs

Particularly important is it that the smaller industries of the state shall have their products in representation. Connecticut has always been distinguished for its ability to produce special articles, for special needs and special markets. Not in tonnage alone is our industrial significance to be found. It is to be seen also in products that are ordered from us by the Far East, by South America, and used in the remotest hinterland, on every battleship, in the tropics, and by the sailing fleets of the world.

In this conception of a State demonstration, I see a challenge to Connecticut industries. If we meet it, we shall produce an exhibit that will in its turn be a challenge to more than our own citizenship or that of America.

# SERVICE SECTION

On account of space limitations, the material and used equipment items offered for sale by Association members have not been classified by sizes or usage best adapted. Full information will be given on receipt of inquiry. Listing service free to member concerns.

## ●● Materials for Sale

COLD rolled steel in coils and in squares, condulets and fittings, remnants of covering materials—velours, velvets, mohair, tapestries, denims, chintzes, and cretonnes, semi-finished and castellated U. S. S. nuts, pulleys, flat and crown face-steel and cast-iron; new shaft hangers, brass wire, brass rods, aluminum tubing, cold drawn steel—mostly hex; miscellaneous lot of material used in the manufacture of molded rubber parts and flooring, knife switches—new and many sizes; car-load C. I. drop bases; lead pipe, lead sheet, acid proof pipe fittings, 124 bars screw stock varying thicknesses and lengths, white absorbent tissue process from cotton, rotary convertor, colors and dyes—large variety, lacquers—several hundred gallons in assorted colors; and soft anneal copper with high silver content in rolls. J. H. Williams' wrenches in assorted sizes.

## ●● Equipment for Sale

ACCUMULATORS, annunciators, baskets, beaders, beamers, bearings, belt stretchers, blowers, boilers, braiders, bronze runners, cans, cards, woolen; car loaders, chain, chairs, chamfer, clocks, time recorders; clock systems, colors and dyes, compressors, condulets, convertors, conveyors, cookers, cooking utensils, doublers, draftsman's table, drop hammers, drops, board; drums, drying racks, dyes, engines, evaporators, extractors or percolators, fans, filtering carbon, folders, forming rolls, frames, furnaces, gears, generators, grinders, grindstones, grinding wheels, guiders, headers, lamp shades, lathes, lifters, looms, De Laski circular; machines, automatic; machines, calculating; machines, compressing; machines, dieing; machines, drilling; machines, filing; machines, filling; machines, folding; machines, knitting; machines, mercerizing; machines, milling; machines, pipe-cutting and threading; machines, pleating down; machines, riveting; machines, screw; machines, threading; machines, tongue and groove; machines, washing; mercerizer equipment; millers, mixers, mills, mills rubber; mixing rolls, motors, oil circuits; oven drawers, paints and lacquers; panels, planers, pluggers, pointers, presses, profilers, pulley drives, pumps, reamers, receivers, rheostats, safe cabinets, saws, scales, screens, seamers, shapers, shears, spindles, spinning mules, steam tables, steam warmers, stitcher, 192 monitor corner box switches, tables, tanks, toilet equipment, trucks, ash can; tube closers; wire, wire screw and yarders.

## ●● For Sale or Rent

FOR SALE. One 3½ Bliss toggle press in good condition. Address S. E. 76.

FOR SALE. 1 Bigelow H. R. T. boiler. 53 B. H. P. Will pass inspection. With fittings. Address S. E. 79.

FOR SALE—Free Cutting Bessemer Screw Stock of various sizes ranging from 7/16" to 5" in Rounds; 1½" to 1½" in Squares; and 7/8" to 2" in Hexagons. Also Cold Rolled Steel ½" x ½" to 3½" x 1¼". Address S. E. 80.

FOR SALE. One N. C. Grindstone 72" diameter x 12" face, brand new and offered for sale at reasonable price by company which has discontinued use of grindstones. Address S. E. 86.

FOR SALE. One No. 94 Monarch Oil Burning Furnace, 2,000 lbs. capacity, complete with all accessories including electrical equipment. Address S. E. 90.

FOR SALE. Buffing and polishing sand for sale. Willing to give sample if interested. Address: Rita Harrington, 1273 Main Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

## ●● Wanted to Buy

WANTED, USED—1 Portable Recording Wattmeter, 3 Phase, 3 Wire, 60 Cycles, 230 and 575 Volts. 5 Amperes, Synchronous Motor Drive (1" per hour and 1" per minute suggested); 2 Current Transformers

for above, 20-25-40-50-800-1,000 Ampere Rating; 1 600-KVA, 440 Volt, 3 Phase, 600 RPM Alternating Current Generator, with Exciter; Exciter preferably directly connected to Generator. Generator must have amortisseur windings. Address S. E. 87.

WANTED—MANUFACTURER OF SHEET METAL PRODUCTS, who desires to consolidate his business with another growing concern which now sells its own sheet metal products to chain stores and mail order houses. If interested in talking over consolidation address a letter to S. E. 88.

NEW PRODUCTS WANTED. A well equipped established Connecticut manufacturer wants to acquire additional lines of metal products or tools having a normal manufacturing season during the summer and early Fall months. Would prefer an established line that can be distributed through the hardware trade. Address your offerings to S. E. 89.

## ●● Employment

ACCOUNTANT. Experienced in general accounting and cost work. Would like experience with auditing firm as junior or semi-senior. Age 32 and married. Salary requirements moderate. Address P. W. 275.

POSITION WANTED. Chemical Engineer, Tufts 1934, desires connection with firm in chemical, engineering or sales capacity. No practical experience. Past seven months spent in foreign travel. Very nominal salary accepted at start. Address P. W. 285.

PRODUCTION MANAGER. Trained by and worked on personal staff of H. L. Gantt. Experienced in production control, budgeting and control of inventories to effect turnover, and coordination of plant production with sales budgets. Have installed standard costs. Understand, but have not specialized on rate setting. Experience mostly in textiles but fundamentally fitted for any industry. Address P. W. 287.

OFFICE MANAGER, PAYMASTER OR EMPLOYMENT MANAGER. Married man with good business training and over 20 years' experience in various types of office work with manufacturing establishments, railroads and state commissions, finds it necessary to seek new connections because of closing out the business of last employer. His experience covers such positions as cashier and correspondence, paymaster, employment manager, supervisor of stock records department, office manager and purchasing agent. In the prime of life, this man is in a position to give intelligent, conscientious service for reasonable returns for the next 20 to 25 years. For reference or interview appointment address P. W. 290.

JUNIOR ACCOUNTANT. Young High School graduate who has completed a nine months' course in accounting at a reputable business college where training included cost accounting and payroll auditing, is earnestly seeking a position in the accounting department of an industrial or commercial establishment, public accounting firm or for the time being will accept any clerical opportunity. For further details address P. W. 292.

SUPERINTENDENT, PRODUCTION MANAGER OR FOREMAN. Married man who has advanced himself from a clerk to various production positions to become superintendent in a large metal working plant, seeks any type of a production position in Connecticut or New England concern where there is a reasonable opportunity for advancement in regular employment. Has had experience in foundry work, both brass and iron, plating, finishing, lacquering, buffing, polishing, rolling, machining, press work, assembling and numerous other productive operations. For further particulars and interview address P. W. 293.

MACHINE DESIGNER, who has completed design for fruit press, embodying entirely new principle wishes to interest manufacturer in building press. Very small investment required. Address P. W. 294.

MILLING HAND. Married man with two dependents who has had 12 years' experience as milling hand and 13 years at cutter grinding and tool crib work desires a position along any of these lines because of being laid off by last employer on account of lack of work. Good references from past employers. Address P. W. 295.

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